PLANNING HAWAII'S FUTURE

PRESIDENT DOLE SPEAKS FRANKLY TO AN AMERICAN FISITOR,

Me Tells William Peastes Harrison of Chieage What He Thinks Should He Done of Congress Finally Rejects Assexation-A Legislature of Two Houses, with a Prestdent of Indefinite Length of Term.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.-William Preston Harrison's Honolulu letter to the Times to-day contains a long interview with President Dole on outlook for a permanent government in Hawait.

It has been variously stated of late," says Mr. Harrison, "that a republic was about to be established and that the Constitution had already been framed. In order to verify the truth of the assertion I called on President Dole and asked for an interview. When seen the President was sitting in the study of his handsome residence on Emma street.

Mr. President, what steps, if any, have as yet been taken toward making a permanent government? was the first question asked of

We shall be working on our plans toward the establishment of a republic, was the response, but will take no decided action until Congress shall have definitely disposed of the question now before the House at Washington. Then no Constitution has yet been drafted?

positively none, further than rough drafts drawn by members of the present Government and others in their individual capacity."

If Congress rejects the annexation treaty, then what?"

A republic will undoubtedly be established, but even then we will not act hastily, as the matter is one of the greatest importance to all parties concerned. We shall wish to have representative features in case of the estab-lishment of a republic, and in the mean time the Provisional Government will continue to act as at present."

How many Houses will the next Legislature bave?" As I said before, we have taken no action yet but there is no doubt that there will be

two Houses sitting independently of each other and not together, as under the mon-'How about the qualifications necessary

to be eligible for office? Sentiment seems to be that the qualifica tions of the lower House should be very slight. Greater educational qualifications will be necessary than were formerly demanded both fo voters and members of the House of Repre sentatives. The mere ability to read and

sentatives. The mere shillir to read and write, as formerly required, may mean nothing. My idea is that we should have a Board of Examination organized to pass on a voter's educational qualifications, and that a certificate should then be issued which would be good for all time. I refer to an educational certificate only. This would be especially necessary if the Japanese were allowed to vote. "How about the Japanese question?" "Nothing as yet has been decided, but the Japanese Government is pressing for the voting suffrage for its subjects here. Not for all, as originally asked for, but for those becoming permanent residents of the islands. With Japanese it is largely a question of sentiment, as that nation objects to being termed "Asiatic," as that term is now used. We have two treaties with Japan. One includes the favored nation clause. Another embraces what might be called the labor convention clause. That is in regard to the introduction of labor. We enjoy no treaty with China, although she has her Consular representative here. The Chinese Government has never made any special request in regard to the Chinese subjects here, but nevertheless we may possibly include Chinese residents of the better class in the list of voters, provided they enjoy the necessary educational qualifications, as many already do."

already do. What, in your opinion, is the sentiment of the Japanese and the Chinese toward the res-

"What, in your opinion, is the sentiment of the Japanese and the Chinese toward the restoration of a monarchy?"

"The Chinese and Japanese engaged in legitimate enterprises are without doubt in favor of good, pure, and honest government. Like business men of other nationalities, they would favor annexation or a good self-government for the islands in case of such a decision. Gamblers, smugglers, and those interested in lotteries would prefer a return of the old monarchy of course."

"In regard to the upper House or Senate, what will be the qualifications?

"That would be left also to popular ballot, I presuma. Both as to voters and those eligible for the Benate, the qualifications will embrace a certain amount of taxable property and a specific legitimate income. Formerly to be eligible for the House of Nobles a man must be possessed of \$3,000 worth of taxable property or an income of \$800, and had to be 25 years of age. The same applied to the voter, except as to age, which was 20. We may raise the qualifications as to property and income in the future. The qualifications as to residence may be lengthened."

"Will the President be chosen by the Senate?"

"I think not. My beilef is that he will be

"Will the President be chosen by the Senate?"

If think not. My belief is that he will be
chosen by popular ballot. There will not, in
my opinion, be any property restrictions applied to the office of President, only age, probably thirty-five years or over, and a resident
on the islands for a cartain number of years,
and educational qualifications. There is a
difference of opinion as to the length of term
of office. Some advocate four or six years
without the privilege of the incumbent to immediately succeed himself. Others think the
duration of office of President should be indefinite and I am inclined to favor the proposition. In that event, as with the English
Premier, upon a vote of want of confidence being passed by the House and Senate the Presideat must vacate his office holding it only
until his successor shall have been elected."

"Mow will the new Constitution be proclaimed?"

How will the new Constitution be proclaimed?

"My belief is that a constitutional convention will be held, delegates to be chosen by
those in sympathy with our present Government. This convention will very likely also
include the members of the present Government. When assembled the convention will
agree on the new Constitution which will then
be preclaimed by the Executive. Among
other things, this Constitution may embody a
clause upholding its Provisional Government
until the elections shall have been held. It
has been suggested that there might be a
clause empowering the present Advisory
Council to become the upper House, or part of
it. There are fourteen members of the preent council. The balance of the Senate would
then be chosen at the same general election
when the members of the lower House would
be elected. The terms of those Senators becoming such by now being members of the
Advisory Council would expire at various intervals. This might be called a safety clause."

"When will the Constitution likely be proclaimed?"

Not until we receive final advices from

claimed?
"Not until we receive final advices from Congress. The elections I think will not be held for some time after. We have no intention of acting hastily, as the business community as rule are satisfied with our present flowernment."

munity as a rule are satisfied with our present Government.

"I there any danger of an uprising?

"I think not; the new Constitution will embrace a popular form of government, and that is what the natives are clamoring for."

"Suppose the new Government should be in fayor of monarchy?"

"Such will not be the case. Besides, the Constitution would embrace a clause making it unconstitutional to return to or advocate monarchy."

"The local papers state that President Cleveland is greatly outraged at your letter to Minister Willis. Is there any truth in the re-

Minister Wills. Is there any truth in the report?

I have read the accounts, but look upon
tham as unofficial, and therefore place no
credency in tham. In the first place there was
nothing in the letter of specifications to tring
about such a feeling. Besides, our representative at Washington has not referred in any
way to the matter, and our relations with
Minister Willis at present are most cordial. A
demand to retract the letter would now be illogbeal, as the original objection raised by MrWillis had been subsequently waived, and our
latest correspondence has been of a most
friendly nature. No insult was intended,
and none should be accepted. The state
of affairs at the time necessitated the
information from the American Minister
whether or not his instructions called upon
him to use force in his efforts to restore the
ex-Queen, and pressed for an immediate
answer. It was a matter of grave importance
confronting us. Property interests which we
were bound to protect were at stake. Citizens
were in a state of great alarm, and we were
forced to a large expenditure in preparing for
delence.

forced to a large expenditure in preparing for delence. It has also been stated that you will be asked to withdraw certain statements and charges, and in the event of your non-complicance that all diplomatic negotiations between the two countries will be cut off. I look upon that as a canard. I have nothing to withdraw, have no intention of withdrawing any statements I have made, but I cannot believe that the Administration at washington would resolve upon such a step as to cease diplomatic negotiations with us. Has any foreign power recognized the present Government as a Government defere. Russia has. All other nations recognize

Bussia has. All other nations recognize us as a de Jucio Government. Until the new eredentials to the French Commissioner shall have arrived I do not know what position France intends to assume.

Suppose Congress assumes the attitude that the United States will wash her hands of the entire affair, leaving the Hawailan Islands to take once of themselves, but looking toward

the interference on the part of any other foreign power as an act unfriendly to the United
States, then what?

"We should then feel that we could do as
we pleased. We would not recognize the right
of the United States to dictate to us. We
would feel at liberty to deal with any foreign
power as we might see fit. Whether weshould
wish to make an exclusive commercial treaty,
whether we should request annexation or a
protectorate from any other nation, we feel
that we have made a frank proposal to the
United States for a political union. If she refuses we feel at liberty to look elsewhere for
the same, or any other course if we should so
decide."

"I am glad that you have asked me that
question. The treaty made with the United
States expires the latter part of this year.
Unon the expiration of that treaty we need
only give twelve months' notice to the United
States to vacate, after which we would feel free
to code it to any other foreign power. I know
that American statesmen unofficially have
questioned this right looking upon the ceasion
as a permanent one, but I think it was Secretary Eayard who, in his official capacity, took
the ground that all obligations on our part
end with the treaty now in force.

"Has any proposal as yet been made to the
Provisional Government relative to annexation or a protectorate being offered in case the
United States should withdraw all interference
in your local affairs?

"The only proposition made was by Canada,
looking toward a close commercial union between the two countries.

"Has our health been good, Mr. President?"

"I have been soffering a great deal with

Has your health been good, Mr. Freshdent?

I have been suffering a great deal with my head recently, and need a rest badly. At such an important juncture as the present I do not like to leave Honolulu, but I must take a vacation shortly."

TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

One Was James E. Stone, Who Killed the Wratten Family in Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 16.-Murderer James F. Stone was hanged at 12:03 o'clock this morning. It was the first execution since the passage of the new law requiring murderers to be hanged at night in Indiana penitentiaries. Stone maintained to the last that the angels in heaven awaited his coming. When the hour of midnight arrived he was taken from his cell, adjoining the execution room, to the scaffold, walking with a firm step. He said: "I am willing to go now. I know have committed a great crime and am willing to suffer the penalty for it."

The crime for which Stone was executed was the murder of the Wratten family in their the murder of the wratten lamily in their home on the night of Sept 18, 1893. The family consisted of six persons—Mr. and Mrs. Wratten and their three children and Mr. Wratten's mother. About 10 o'clock at night he went to the Wratten home, having armed himself with a short-handled, corn knife and a hatchet. Wratten was prostrated with sickness. Stone asked Mrs. Wratten if she had any medicine for a toothache. She got him a bottle of liniment, and, as she reached the door with it. Stone cut her down with the cornantis. He stepped over her body and entered the room in which the sick father and his children iay. They had been aroused by their mother's screams, and as Stone made his appearance the eldest of the children. Ethel, asked: "Bud Stone, what are you doing here?" With this he crushed her skull with a blow with the hatchet, and then attacked the sick man and killed him. He then turned his attention to the two remaining children and killed them. He then attempted to enter the room of the grandmother. Stone could not open the door, so he leaped through a window and attacked the old lady in the dark, killing her. He was first at the Wratten homestead next day, and gave the alarm of the murder. He helped him prepare the bodies for burial. He also made himself generally useful around the house the day following the murder, and was loud in his denunciation of the terrible deed. He went so far as to act as pall bearer at the funeral.

Ethel, whose skull was crushed in, was alive on the morning the murder was discovered, although unconscious, and lingered for a week at the house of a neighbor. Among others Stone called to see the little sufferer. According to a confession made by Stone to his father as short time ago, he took advantage of the absence of the family at dinner one day and deliberately smothered the child, fearing that she would live to tell the story of the murder and of his connection with it.

First percent and the murder of a neighbor. Among others Stone called to see the little sufferer. Accordin home on the night of Sept. 18, 1893. The famfir consisted of six persons-Mr. and Mrs.

the British army, and as uncee and six cousins in Philadelphia.

Just previous to the Anderson murder Leonard was employed in a canning factory at Buckeyestown, and got drunk as often as he got naid off. Jesse Anderson, as Baitimore and Ohio trackman, criticised the habit. Leonard, while drunk, borrowed a musket and shot Anderson dead. The convicted man wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, some time ago, saying that he was a British subject and asking the Ambassador to intercede for him with Fresident Cleveland, but no notice was taken of the communication.

BOARD OF EDUCATION'S WANTS. Mayor and Comptroller Requested to Ap-

prove the \$2,500,000 Bond Issue. President Knox of the Board of Education and School Commissioners Coleman, Harris, and Livingston had a conference yesterday with the Mayor and Comptroller in regard to the issuing of bonds for school purposes. They want the city authorities to consent to the bill introduced in the Legislature instructing the Board of Estimate to appropriate \$2,500,000 in addition to what has already been given.

The Comptroller said that there was nearly \$1,000,000 worth of bonds which the Board had not yet used. He did not believe any more should be issued until the money was expended.

had not yet used. He did not believe any more should be issued until the money was excended.

"There is one thing I want to state," said the Mayor. "I understand that part of this \$2,500,000 which you desire—\$400,000 of it. I believe—is to be applied to the building of a new hall for the Board of Education. I will not consent to the building of a hall for the Board of Education until every child in this city who can go to school has been provided with accommodation. Why should we put up new office buildings when we have not schools enough?"

The School Commissioners said they had agreed to relinquish the building of a new hall just now. If they got the money it would be applied to school purposes. Both the Mayor and the Comptroller said that the Legislative Committee should not have tried to steal a march on them by going to Albany for legislation without consulting the Board of Estimate. The request was finally referred to the Comptroller, who will instruct the Engineer of his department to report what work can be done on the public schools and what the cost of the work would be. He will then report to the Board of Estimate.

PRICE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. It Is Said that the Complaining Pusheart Peddler Can't He Found.

Police Captain Price of the West Thirty-seventh street station, his ward detectives, and Policemen Hay and Curry were again before the Grand Jury yesterday. Their examination was brief. It is understood that it related to charges made by Dr. Parkhurst of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and five of his detectives in relation to the alleged extortion of money from pushcart peddiers. Policemen money from pushcart peddiers. Folicemen Ward and McDonald, also of Capt. Price's precinct, donted these charges on Wednesday. It is said that Dr. Farkhurst's charges arose from the arrest of nine pushcart peddiers in tapt. Frice's precinct on April 10, 1882, by Folicemen Ward and McDonald, Ward being specially detailed to enforce corporation ordinances and McDonald being a ward man. The men were arraigned in Jefferson Market before Justice Grady. Fight of them were fined S2, but the ninth, who gave the name of Walter Paine of 328 Fast Twenty-first street, was discharged. Faine, it is alleged, said that he discharged. Paine, it is alleged, said that he ought not to have been arrested because he paid regularly for police protection. The Grand Jury, it is said, had been unable to get hold of Paine.

Charles Bentermans. WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 16.-The will of Moses T. Campbell, who died on Dec. 23 at West Chester, was flied in the Surrogate's office to-He leaves an estate of \$100,000 to his wife, Louise Campbell, and appoints his friend and partner, Arnoid Thayer of Brooklyn, ex-

Cutor.

The will of Charles Deutermann of White Plains was admitted to probate. He leaves an estate of 500,000 in trust to his sons, Charles, George, and William, and appoints them sele executors. Kansas City, Peb. 16.—Congressman Wil-liam L. Wilson of West Virginia, Mrs. Wilson, Bessie Wilson, and Congressman John C Tarsney and Mrs Tarsney of Kansas City, jeft last evening on the Santa Fé Railroad for El Fuso. Tex. They occupied the private Fullman car Fickwick which was placed at their distoral by the Santa Fé Railroad. When they reach El Fuso President Rubertsee's private Maxima Central for will be ready to carry them to the c'ty of Mexico.

THE HOG ON THE FERRY BOAT.

PROTECTED IN HIS AVIL PRACTICES BY THE LAW.

Ferrybont in Like a Street, and a Man May Insis! Upon His Right to Smoke-to Say the Officials. Who Say They Would Prefer to Have the Boats Isoffensive. To Tax Epiron or Tax Str.-Str: I am glad that Tex fire has corned its attention to the ferryboat hog. He is a nulsance that should be suppressed. He is not merely impolite; he is offensive. I cross the North River every day and I often all beside him. Keep up the crusade and the hearts of the commuters will be

A reporter crossed the Hudson River yesterday morning for the sake of riding back with the hors. It was during the rush hours, when the hogs of various degrees crowd the ferryhoats. It was a remarkably interesting scene en alumming but the average man would hardly care to see it twice unless he had to.



It was on the Hoboken ferry and the boat was a few minutes late. The waiting room was crowded with men and women, all impatent to cross the river. With the rattling of chains and the creaking of timber that announced the arrival of the boat the crowd pushed forward and pressed heavily against the sliding doors of the waiting room. The men elbowed their way past the women and pushed and jostled one another without mercy. Now and then a big man, who could afford to assert himself, would turn angrily upon his neighbor and growl:

Who are you pushing? Hey?" But, as a rule, the men did not mind the crush. They were used to it, and besides, as ong as they could get across the river quickly. they did not mind it. The discomfort all fell upon the women. Jostled about and pushed and equeezed until they could hardly stand. many of them would gladly have extricated themselves from the crush, even at the risk of missing the boat, had they been able to get out. But, as is always the way of crowds, the reatest pressure came from those who were furthest from the door and who were striving to push their way forward.

At last the sliding doors were opened and the men who had been leaning heavily against tnem rushed forward as if they had been hurled from a catapult. There followed a race for seats. This race, however, was confined entirely to the second-class hogs, who wanted

entirely to the second-class hogs, who wanted to get seats in the women's cabin. The first-class hogs, who wanted to smoke, were not in such a hurry, for there are always plenty of seats to spare in the men's cabin.

A few young women—they had crossed the river at that hour many a time-joined in the race, but, bless your soul, fast as they ran, there wasn't a single vacant seat in the women's cabin when they entered it. The second-class hogs had outrun them beautifully, proving that as a runner, man is superior to woman. Before the boat left her slip fifty women were standing in the women's cabin, while twice that many men were seated, some of the hogs ogling the girls standing near them.

of the nogs oging the art them.

There was one woman, a slight, wan creature, who held a heavy basket in one hand and a leather bag in the other. From Hoboken to New York she stood directly in front of three well-dressed, healthy, athletic-looking men, one of whom was reading a newspaper, one was chewing the end of a cigar, and the other was staring at a girl standing four or five feet from him.

from him.

To ran Entron or The hun-Ner. I live in Newark and am compelled to cross the ferry every morning and evening. As I have to cross during the rush I hardly ever get a seat. I do not mind it as much in the morning, because I am not so tired then, but I wish you would do something to compel the ferry companies to reserve seats for women in the evening. I often feel so faint after the day's work that it is all I can do to stand straight, and I think it is a shame to make working girls stand when the men can get seat. You are right in calling the men hogs. Yours sincerely,

The reporter went into the men's cabin-The reporter went into the men's cash they call it the gentiemen's cabin on some of the ferryboats—and there he saw things that would turn the stomach of a mud turtle.
Only half the seats were taken, and the occupants seemed to be doing their best to make the other half unit for use. The floor of the cabin was one great cuspidor. Each vacant seat was an ash receiver, in which lay stumps of cirars and cirarettes and burnt matches. A cabin was one great cuspidor. Each vauant seat was an ash receiver, in which lay stumps of cigars and cigarettes and burnt matches. A nerro was cleaning the cabin as fast as he could, but his efforts reminded one of Mrs. Partington trying to sweep back the ocean.

Later in the day the reporter called on Mr. Robert Bloomsburg, the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ferries, and asked him whether it was not possible to remedy the hog system on ferryboats.

"It is impossible," said Mr. Bloomsburg. "for us to do more than we have done. It has been held by the courts of New York and New Jersey that a ferry boat is nothing more than a street, and that the same laws which apply to streets apply to boats that ply between New York and Jersey (lity. We have set aside a cabin for smoking, and we request our passengers not to smoke in the women's cabin. We have no right, however, to enforce that request. If a man insists on smoking in the women's cabin he may do so, according to the law. If we throw him out we are liable for assault.

"I for one, would be in favor of abolishing

We have no right, however, to enforce that request. If a man insists on smoking in the women's cabin he may do so, according to the siaw. If we throw him out we are liable for as-ault.

"I, for one, would be in favor of abolishing the smoking cabin entirely. The trip is a short one, and I do not think it would be much of a privation if a man were to stop smoking until he reached the other side. But we would have no more right to enforce any such rule than we would have to insist upon each passenger holding his breath until the beat reached the other side. The law gives people the right to smoke upon the streets, and of course, if a ferryboat is merely a street, people have the same right there."

Another railroad official who is in charge of ferries, said to the reportor:

"We once prevented a man from smoking in the women's cabin. A guard requested him to stop and he wouldn't. The guard then grabbed him by the back of the neck and threw him out of the cabin. That was all very well and as it should be, but the next day the man's lawyer such us for \$20,000, damages and we compromised upon a pretty neat sum.

"We receive a great many complaints from men about the dusting and sweeping of the cabin floor while the boat is crossing the river. One man complaints from men about the dusting and sweeping of the cabin floor while the boat is crossing the river. One man complaints from morning to night it wouldn't be fit for a hog to walk in.

To tan Keiros of Tan Sha-be. Four publications on this subject have interested me much, as I am a dairy passenger on the linbest boats, and have noticed the dustraceful state of shairs for many years with any desire for elsentheses will pass through it or its passenger on the linbest boats, and have noticed the dustraceful state of shairs for many years with any desire for elsentheses will pass through it or its larget so abolish alt smoking and sheeblacking in the "men's cabin, and make and tasp that catin as clean and attractives as the "task shairs for many part of the boat was l

The State Can't Help the Dissatisfied Pottery Stockholders.

TRENTON, Feb. 16.-Attorney-General Stockton, after making an investigation of the facts. has declined to interfere on behalf of the State in the suit brought by certain stockholders against the Trenton Potteries Company, the syndicate which owns the principal sanitary potteries of the country. The new dissatisfied stockholders sold their potteries to the syndicate and agreed not to resume business except in Nevada and Arizona. New they want to have that agreement annulled on the grounds that if is restrictive of trade, conductive to monopoly, and against public policy, and in order that they may again engage in business counsel for the syndicate argued before the Attorney-General that the State has no concern in the matter, and that relief should be sought in ordinary channels. The Attorney-General accepted this view. potteries of the country. The now dissatisfied

Here go the Overconts.



Some \$30

for \$IO

Melton Overcoats

THEY'VE been going all this week at a great rate, and it's doubtful if Monday finds any blacks or blues left in this

But that don't make any difference in the price-that always remains the same, no matter how great the demand is. We want you to take them all. We don't want to carry anything over.

These Overcoats are extra long, full, and deep, lined with fancy check cassimere, black slik sleeve linings, wide velvet collars, and you're perfectly welcome to take them at \$10 each, Blacks, Blues, or any other color, as long as we have any to give

E. O. THOMPSON.

TAILOR, CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER,

245 BROADWAY. Between Park Pinco and Murray St.

J. R. PITCHER'S RESIGNATION.

U. S. Mutuni Accident Association's Condi-

The resignation of James R. Pitcher from the office of Secretary of the United States Mutual Accident Association, and from the management of the investment company connected with the association, adds strength to the interest that is felt in the forthcoming re port of the insurance examiner on the condition of the two concerns. Deputy Superintendent Shannon of the State Insurance Department has his report nearly ready, and it was said at the office of the association that it would be made public in a few days. He has been steadily at work on it since Dec. 6.

Mr. Pitcher resigned a few days ago, and although his resignation does not take effect until next Tuesday, he is not now, nor has he been for a week or more, acting in either of the offices he still nominally holds. A local insurance journal has been publishing charges against Mr. Pitcher's management for more than three months, and surprise has been ex pressed among insurance men that he should have resigned when the Insurance Department was about to announce the result of its

An officer of the association said yesterday that Mr. Pitcher resigned simply because his health was bad, that there was diphtheria in Mr. Pitcher in 1830 under a contract with the association, by which it was to conduct an agency business and receive in remuneration 25 per cent, of the total assessment income of the association. Out of this the company was to pay all its expenses, and it was also agreed that it should guarantee the association 20,000 new risks each year. It was organized as a stock company, and capitalized at \$200,000, the capital being increased subsequently to \$1,500,000. Mr. Pitcher held a large majority of the stock, but for the past two years he has not held a controlling interest. Mr. Pitcher was at first compensated by receiving \$1 a year for each member furnished the association, and the officers say that his income was about \$50,000 a year. This plan was done away with, and be has received compensation from the Investment Company direct.

This Is All that Can Yet He Said for the Operation on John Carberry. John Carberry of Newark still biccoughs at irregular intervals, but the violence of the dental nerve in his lower jaw on Wednesday that they now seem like a catching of the breath, and Dr. Towle feels pretty sure that the man will recover, though he is by no means

out of danger yet and must not be excited. That undue excitement has a bad effect upon the nervous patient was shown at 11 messenger rang the door beil sharply and presented a telegram for which he demanded \$1.5c). It contained nearly one hundred words \$1.5t. It contained nearly one hundred words and was another sure cure sent by some unknown realot who had just heard of the case and whose interest did not extend as far as preparament of the charges for wiring even at night rates.

Carberry a woke in great excitement and immediately began to hiscough more violently than at any time since the nerve was cut. The paroxyme continued until 3 o'clock in the merning, and then he fell asleep and rested two hours.

morning, and then he fell assess and rested two hours.

At 5, when he awoke, the hiccoughs again selred him, but stopped long enough for him to make a breakfast of a chop and some toast. They began again and continued with short spells of relief all through the day, but did not rack his frame as formerly. He complained only of a soreness where the entring was done. By Towle feels confilent that the disease is a nervous one, and that it is becoming more and more under control.

SUMMER COTTAGES FOR TRAMPS.

Green Farms Summer Residents Unwittingly Provided Comfort and Cheer for Them. NORWALE, Conn., Feb. 16,-Charles C. Chamers of Waterbury, Edward Sturgis of Scrauton, Pa., John H. Cole of New York city, and other summer residents of Green Farms have just discovered that their dwellings along the shore between Phipps Beach and Saece Creek have been occupied for several weeks by a gang of tramps who apparently slept days and committed petty burgiaries at night. Mesers.

committed petty burgiaries at night. Messra. Sturgis and Cole when they closed their cottages last fall, left behind well-filled coal bins and larders.

Mr. Chambers's house, near Sacco Creekhas been utilized as a rendezvous by the tramps, who have slopt in the beds toasted their toes before reasing fires built on the hearth, used the kitchen range for cooking purposes, and have held high carnival there. Mr. tole is a lawyer, and finds that many of his valuable books are missing from the ilbrary.

Two Years for an Aged Forgor. Augustus H. Thompson, a feeble, whitebearded man. 67 years of age, pleaded guilty resterday in the General Sessions before Re-corder Smyth of forging a check for \$2,000, purporting to be drawn on the East River Na-tional Bank. On Jan. 10 Thempson bought sight bonds from Henry E. Simmons of ISO Nassau street, and gave the check in part pay-ment. It was found that the check had been raised from \$2 to \$2,000. The Recorder in good a sentence of two years imprisonment. NOT A RED FOR BOB CUTTING.

BUT RE CAN HAVE AN ACCOUNTING OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S MONEY. A Codicit of Robert the Second's Will Which Reads as if the Trustees Wern Indebted to the Trust Estate-Robert the Second Said to Mayo Left Only \$400,000. In the course of the proceedings taken by Robert L Cutting the third to discover how much there is of the trust estate left by his grandfather, Robert the first, in which he had a contingent interest under the grandfather's will, he has discovered that his father, Robert the second, who was one of the trustees with a life interest in the estate, however

> has exercised his right under the first will and disinherited Robert the third, because Robert married Minnie Seligman, the actress. Parts of the will and codicils were read before Surrogate Arnold yesterday. The motion before the Surrogate was made by young Cutting to compel his uncle. Walter Cutting, cotrustes with Robert the second to file an accounting of the estate of Robert the first. Robert the first left his estate so that his sons had the power of disposing of it by will to his lineal descendants, but they only had a life interest themselves. Robert the second and Walter both qualified as executors, but it appeared on the argument that the estate was mainly managed by Robert the second. By a eodicil Robert the third was permitted, when he should come of age or upon his father's death, to qualify as an executor of his grandather's will. He came of age four years ago, but did not qualify until Jan. 26, after he had

he may have managed the principal there-

earned, as is admitted, of the provisions of his father's will. In moving to compel the accounting, ex-Surrogate Bansom and Charles H. Beckett, counsel for the young man, ran briefly over these facts, and John M. Bowers opposed any accounting at this time. He contended that, as the will of Robert the second had not been filed and the executors had not qualified, no accounting could legally be ordered of the es-Robert the third, who, apparently uncon-cerned, sat in court behind his counsel, had no rights whatever to the estate of his grandfather or interest in any accounting of his estate (except, of course, as executor), since his father's will cut him off. Mr. Bowers proceed ed to read the will and codicils, so far as they bore on the case. The will of Robert the second was executed June 7, 1852. It had this paragraph following a provision for an income of \$15,000 a year for his widow:

of \$15,000 a year for his widow:

I give, devise, and bequests all my estate and preperty of every kind seever and wheresoever situated of or to which I may die served, possessed, or entitled, unto my two sets. Robert L. Cutting, Jr., and James He Woite Cutting, absolutely and in fee and in equipalshares. And the devise and bequest is to include and operate as an appointment of the property or shall be also storing to the extent that the same shall be appropriated and applied to the purposes of the above-mentioned annuity.

applied to the purposes of the above-mentioned annuity.

Mr. Bowers then read the codicil revoking the provision of the will for his son liohert, and which is as follows:

First--inasmuch as my son Robert has made a marriage which is in all respects disapproved by me, I hereby revoke the nomination or appointment of him to be an executor of my will.

The provision of the starts, or interests in real extent of the will effect the will of my deceased, not entitled, and also all real estate and interests in real estate over which, by virtue of the will of my deceased father or otherwise. I have any gower of appointment of absolutely and in few romy, devised, and bequeathed absolutely and in few romy, and it is my direction that resort shall not be had to such real estate for meeting the annual prevision made by my will for my wife, unless and except as may be needful by reason of insufficiency of net income of my personalty to meet the same. And with regard to such personalty as may be left by me, or may be subject to my appointment and subject to the shows mentioned provision with reference to my wife, the same is to be disposed of as was contemplated by my will, but the share therein intended for my son James is not to be reduced by reason of the evication of my son lobert from any share of reality as above provided. above provided

allowe provided the relo set my hand and seal at In witness whereof I herelo set my hand and seal at I he city of November, the city of November, the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Rosser L. Chritical

In order to remove any doubt as to whether he meant to exclude his son Robert from his personal as well as his real estate, he ex-ecuted a codicii on Sept. 19 last, which states: All personalty which, at my decease, may belong to me, and all personalty over which by virtue of the will t my deceased father, or others wine. I have any power fançolutiment or disposition is by me given and be-questled absolutely to my son James jie Wolfa Cutting. health was bad, that there was diphtheria in his family, and that his large business interests in New Jersey required his closest attention. It was also said that the charges against Mr. Pitcher were unfounded, and bad been inspired by a former employee. Both concerns, it was said, were solvent and the examination now in progress was begun at the request of the officers as soon as the insurance journal made its charges.

The ground upon which Mr. Pitcher based his resignation was that of ill health, due to his having overworked himself in the service of the win institutions. It was admitted by the officers that six or eight months ago the business of the two concerns suffered from neglecticansed by Mr. Pitcher's claused by Mr. Pitcher's

to the estate of his father, Robert the first. The codiell in question provides that Robert the third's son James must get \$400,000. If the share of docert the first's estate, descending through the testator, exceeds that sum, the testator bequeathes to his brother and consustee, Walter, an amount of money equal to half of what he iRobert may owe the estate of Robert the first, to pay in part what Walter may owe the estate. This codicil was admitted to be exceedingly involved.

Surrogate Arnord Intimated that he did not think it would be necessary to make such haste for an accounting when the will han not been offered. Is it not a little unfair to Waiter Cutting. He said, 'to ask him to account at this time when he says his brother had sole charge?"

ter Cutting," he said, 'to ask him to account at this time when he says his brother had sole charge?"

This stirred up Mr. Ransom, and he rose, saying. 'And I will answer by saying 'Is it not unfair to this young man, who has an absolute right as executor and trustee to delay an accounting by a co-trustee?" Mr. Ransom said that Walter Cutting had never made any offer to show young Robertthe books. On the contrary, Walter and the whole Cutting family had displayed the bitterest animosity.

"He offers now to show the books: that shows he has them and has knowledge of the estate. There may be very good reason why walter should account. What is the meaning of that codicil which gives Walter some of Robert's share to pay any obligations he may be under to the estate? There may be large obligations, pethaps none at all, but there should be an accounting.

Surrogate Arnold said that an accounting should to made by Waiter, if not in whole, as far as possible, and that he would not allow further time for an accounting unless it clearly appeared in the papers that Walter Cutting would be better able to account at a future time. He said he would take the papers on Wednesday.

It is said that Robert L. Cutting, second, did on Wednesday.

It is said that Robert L. Cutting second, did not leave more than \$500,000. The trust estate left by his father was estimated at \$1.500,000, so that the shrinkage of lobert, the second's, share has been considerable.

HE WILL SUE THE DIRECTORS.

The Permission to Do No Granted to Re-ceiver Higgins of the North River Back. Francis Higgins, who was appointed receiver the North River Bank shortly after its failure three years ago, has received permission from Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court to bring suits against the directors of the bank for the purpose of recovering the deficiency which existed at the time the bank was forced which existed at the time the bank was forced to auspend its payments. Those against whom the proceedings are to be begun are I.dward E. Gedner. Joseph Brokaw. Miliard E. Jones, William E. Teffi, Aaron Close, Thornton N. Motiev, John H. Starin, David E. Page, Theodore F. Miller, Charles C. Worthington, Nicholas C. Miller, Lemus! Smith, John E. Greach, estate of Edward L. Hedden, estate of Levi Apgar, and the estate of Albert Imgard. gard.
The receiver thinks that the deficiency is the result of negligence and improper management on the lart of the directors and trustees of the bank.

Twins Born on Elite Island, but Not Ameri-CARK.

Miss Amanda Carlson, a young Danish woman, who arrived here on Doc. 20 in the steamship Virginia, became the mother of twins both boys, in the Eliis Island Hospital resterday. They are the first twins born on the island. Amanda said she was going to Chicago to be married to J. T. Johnson of 2.710 Shields afreet. Johnson telegraphed that he was not Amanda's hetrothed, and so Amanda was debarred from landing.

Had a Hard Time Serving Mr. Bank The Sheriff has finally succeeded in serving the attachment for \$207,500 obtained on Feb. l against the Raub Locomotive Works in favor of J. L. White of Jamestown, N. Y., on D. of J. I. White of Jamestown N. I., on D. Christian Raub, both individually and as President of the company. Mr. Haub lives in an apartment house at 23 West 128th street. Shortfl's officers called there repeatedly, but were not let in. On Thursday night Deputy Shortfl Tracy succeeded in getting into the place, and served the papers on Mr. Raub. The latter and he had retained Delancey Micoliand Oct. Behest U. Ingravoll as attorneys to light the situations.

WHAT IS ECZEMA?

It is an agony of agonies.

A torture of tortures. It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance.

It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles filled with an acrid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw excoriated skin. No part of the human skin is

exempt. It tortures, disfigures, humiliates more than all other skin diseases.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims. They are often born with it. Sleep and rest are out of the

question. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail, even to relieve. If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

It not only cures but

A single application is often suffi- From the Moment of Birth cient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy

CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTTCURA, 50c.; BOAF, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POFFER DRUG AND CHEK. CORF., Sole Props., Boston.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Blood," free.

LETTERS WOODRUFF DISAVOUS.

Typewriting Machine and Handwriting Experts a. Witnesses, Isase O Woodruff the wealthy Malden lane

druggist whom Ithamar Howe is suing for \$50,000 for alienating the affections of Mrs. Howe, was further cross-examined yesterday in Justice Ingraham's court. Lawyer Murphy produced Exhibit D. which was a letter whose phraseology Woodruff acknowledged was like his, but the handwriting of which he denies. This letter, which was to Mrs. Howe, told how the writer was going to take a walk on a beau tiful moonlight night, and how lonely he would be, his thoughts being far away.

"Did you use this beautiful moonlight language?" "I have no recollection of using such lan-

guage," replied the witness, somewhat hesi-The letter then went on to say that the The letter then went on to say that the house was very ionely since Mrs. Howe went away, and to tell how much the boy (meaning Woodruff's son) missed her.

"Did you use such language in your letter?" asked Lawyer Murphy.

"I might have." said the witness.
Lawyer Murphy read another part of the letter which childed Mrs. liowefor always being too anxious to get home to see her "hubby."

Is that your phraseology?"

The witness said he might have employed such language.

such language.
Counsel then asked Justice Ingraham to coursel then asked Justice Ingraham to direct the defendant to write some sentences, so that the Judge and jury should have an opportunity of comparing his handwriting with the writing in the "Uno" letter to Mrs. Howa. Justice Ingraham said that he had no authority to make the witness write.

Mr. Woodruff having disavowed a certain typewriting machine was brought into court. It is an antiquated machine. Justice Ingraham directed the winness to write on the typewriter the words "From Boston" and the words "Oh, no. Jim has asked us." Woodruff wrote the words, and the copy was handed in as evidence. The witness said voluntarily before this that he thought the letter in question had been written on his typewriter.

Then on direct examination the witness told how his store had been broken into about Christmas. 'el. and his private desk broken open. The typewriters were lying where anybody could see them and use them.

Dr. Heber Bishop was recalled to the stand to prove that he was a regular physician authorized to practise in Beston. The case went over to Monday, when experts in handwriting will be called.

A general strike of the silk ribbon weavers for an advance of wages took place in this city yesterday, involving the following shops: Walter & Co., Joseph Loth & Co., Smith, Kaufman & Co., A. & S. Blumenthal, Jacob Horn & Co., Jacob News, Jacob Dunkel, Fagle Silk Mills, and Steinhardt & Co. About 500 men went out. The employees of Hartlein, Slater & Co. refused a compromise of an advance of 15 per cent, on the present rates and will strike

The strike, it is said by the men, will affect about 1,500 women who were employed as

about 1,500 women who were employed as winders, doublers, spoolers, warpers, ribbon cleaners, and pickers. It is said by the employers that there is a fortinght's employment for the women, and that only 300 or so of them are employed. The women are in sympathy with the men.

The strikers held shop meetings after the strike had been declared at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and elected two delegates from each shop as a Strike Committee. This committee established headquarters at the West Side I abor 1; yeaum, 342 West Forty-second street, where they met to hear reports.

The strikers demanded a general increase of 50 per cent, wages. They say their wages were reduced from 50 to 75 per cent, and that this is the only season of the year when work is brisk. The Serretary of the Strike Committee said that under the present system they would average only 55 a week all the year round. What they want, he says, is wages that will enable them to earn \$15 a week in the busy season.

A representative of Steinhardt & Co. said:

The men could earn more, but they are larr.

SINFUL CHINESE BARRED OUT.

Said They Were Merchants and Members of Firms that Bou't Ex st. Collector Kilbreth directed yesterday that three Chinamen, who arrived here from Havana on the steamship Saratoga on Feb. 12, be sent back. Two of the Chinamen, Lee thu and Lee tor, said that they were members of the firm of Ong Kai & Co. 100) Pace street, Phila-delphia. Col. Montgomery, Chief of the Treasury Agents at the port of New York, communicated with Marcus Hanlon, the Treasury Agent at Philadelphia, and Hanlon reported Agent at Philadelphia and Hahlon reported that no such firm existed. The friends of the two thinamen in Philadelphia then insisted that the firm's headquarters were on the third floor of the building on Hace street, but investigation showed to the contrary. The two thinamen then got a bunco Chinaman to swear to an affidavit that Lee Quong Hong, a reputable thiness merchant in Philadelphia, would vouch for them. But the latter came on to New York and informed Col, lector hilbreth that the affidavit was fraudulent.

ient.

The two Chinamen then got lawyers, and resterday they pleaded with the Collector to admit the mea. He sent for Peputy to diector Dudley F. Pheirs, who drew up the affidavits on which the Collector ordered the Chinamen to be returned to Havaha.

The other thinaman was Chung Gung Sing. The other thinaman was Chung Gung Sing, who said he was of the firm of tin Fung & Co. Somerville, N. J. No such firm exists, according to Col. Montgomers.

Baufmen Caught Himself,

Abraham Kaulman, the young man who is accused of stealing \$130 worth of clothing be-longing to his chum. Emil A. Hasgenson, was held in \$1,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court resterday. At the time the clothing disappeared, Kaulman advised Hasgenson to inform the police and when Hangenson decided not to do so fautiman volunteered his services in catching the thick his even took a private detective to the pawnshop where he had sold the stolen articles, and it was this daring piece of bysocrisy that led to his arrest.

The pawnshopeer recognized fautiman, and when he heard the goods had been stolen he quiesly informed the police. Kaufman and Hangenson were equally aurorized when the furmer was arrested on Taureday hight at their home. 215 was Fiftieth street.



Use CUTICURA SOAP



refreshing of nursery pe soaps, but it contains del-Sente emollient properties which purify and bean-tify the skin, and prevent akin blemishesoccasioned by imperfect cleansing and impure soap.

HIRING OF LXTRA STREET CLEANERS,

testoner Andrews Makes a Proposis tto to the San Raphnel Soelety. Street Cleaning Commissioner Andrews has

addressed a letter to P. Baudini, Secretary of the San Raphael Italian Benevolent Society. requesting that society to furnish laborers for the removal of snow, so as to make it unnecessary to obtain them through contractors. Mr. Andrews says:

'In a letter purporting to have been written by rou, published in a newspaper to-day, referring to the employment of Italian laborers by the Department of Street Cleaning, occurs this statement: The San Raphael Society would be very

fellow-countrymen, should the Commissioner be kind enough to apply to it when laborers are needed.' "I desire to avail myself of your offer and to express my regret that you have not hereto-

happy to give all possible assistance to their

"I desire to avail myself of your offer and to express my regret that you have not heretofore informed me of your ability and willingness to furnish such labor, instead of leaving me to discover it at this late day through the columns of a newspaper."

Mr. Andrews explains that extra laborers must furnish their own shovels and must assemble at designated points at a few hours notice. The only way in which the men could be paid by the city directly would be by putting their names and residences on a pay roll and sending them to the City Paymaster. This would require them to wait several days for their nay. Extra men are not employed for more than one day. Contractors furnish the work is done. The contractor receives \$1.50 for each man. He puts in a bill, which goes to the Comptroller, and is paid in two or three weeks.

"Your society, however," Mr. Andrews says, "would, I assume from the statement you make, be willing to furnish such laborers under those conditions and pay them the full amount of \$1.50 a day for each man. I have to request that you will send me at once a statement of the number of men you will furnish, and upon how short notice you can furnish them, supplied with shovels suitable for shovelling snow and with picks as may be required; and also whether you will undertake to give and the nay to the men so supplied and put in your bill for the same to the city."

HIX-CENT AWARDS DON'T GO

A Sharp Opinion by Justice Garror in B'o. Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court in has set aside the report

done to seven pieces of property on Myrtie

avenue by the operation of the Brooklyn elevated road. H- appointed A. P. Bates, Prancis Gross, and W. J. Tate as new Commissioners to reassess the damage. In his opinion, Justice Gayner says that one of the old Commissioners never attended a meeting or heard a word of the testimony, though be joined in the award of six cents.

though he joined in the award of six cents. This. Justice Gaynor says, was a gross neglect of duty, although the Commissioner professed to have carefully read the 2:145 type-written pages of testimony. On this point Justice Gaynor says:

This great mass of testimony could hardly be carefully read for the purpose of making a decision upon it without being marked and noted as the reading progressed; yet, alter a careful structure, I have been the able to find even a crease, abusion, fager mark or spet on a single page, much less any marginal note.

On the general question of damages Justica

On the general question of damages Justice Gaynor says: On the general question of damages Justice Garnor says:

An examination of the testimeny in each of the seven cases shows that the awards of the Countries of ere are grossly and pairably inadequate and unjust. The rase under out for the owners is not serious. For paired by the experienced out the owners is not serious. For the centre of the owners is not serious. For the centre of the despectation in the rate and is a difficulty of getting tensities ignored. It will not be to thus disressed the rights of individuals. So one could view this property, as the disministeners were required to do b) is we wishout seving that his rational places to the in. The systaff the Commissioner capitalises to the in. The systaff the Commissioner capitalist desperts. The law compared to the feature of a realistic that they may have the bed of all evidence that of their own senses. The reports of the Commissioners contradict the commission involved of the Commissioners contradict the commissioner in the stand.

The Commissioners whose award is thus

The Commissioners whose award is thus disposed of were John T. Barnard, Charles Small, and Otto Huber. HOME PATHIC HOSPITAL TROUBLE

The Resignations of Five of the Six Resigns ing Bostor . Not Accepted, The trustees of the Eastern District Homosopathic Hospital in South Third street, Williamsburgh, to whom were tendered the resignations of Drs. Herbert J. Knapp. H. D. Schenck, George W. Hulmer, Harrison Willia A. J. Palmer, and F. H. I utse, members of the medical and surgical staff, because of grievances they felt they had against ex-President ances they felt they had against ex-President and Secretary George V. Tompkins, met on Thursday night and voted to accept only the resignation of Dr. Knapp. The six doctors accused Mr. Tompkins of issuing a circular some time ago concerning the respectation of the hospital staff, which they considered insulting, and they agreed to resign in a body. The action of the trustees in accepting only Dr. Knapp's resignation has caused the others to invist that their resignations also shall be accepted.

The trouble began about a year ago, when Mr. Tompkins objected to members of the staff smoking eigercites and playing cards in the institution.

The Fire Marshal is investigating a slight fire that occurred resterday morning in the rooms of Bernard Cohen, at 213 Fast Sixtyeighth street. Only about \$100 damage was done. Cohen is a wholesale fish dealer at Gone. Cohen is a wholesale fish dealer at Fulton Market. He said yesierday afternoon that he believed the lounge in the parior had been set on lire by his second wife, who disappeared during the excitement caused by the discovery of the flames. He said that the woman left the house a week ago taking her son by another husband with her. She returned on Thursday, and later a lambredum is the parior was found ablaze.

Cohen admitted that he and his second wife did not get along well together.

A Stry for Election Inspector Naville. Judge O'lirien of the Supreme Court sentence of Peter Neville, election inspector, who was recently convicted of fraud. The ap-plication was made by Lawyer Invid Leven-triti of 280 Broadway, who will move on Thursday to make the star permanent, pend-ing an appeal from the judgment of conviction.